#### Amngements.

BROADWAY THEATHE-S-The Queen's Mate. EROADWAY THEATHE-9-Ine Queen's Mark Cashing-8-Nadly.

EROK MUSER-WAY Tableaux.

ERASTINA, S. L.—Buffalo Bill.

MADISON SOURE THEATHE-S:30-Judge Not.

MADISON-AVE. AND 50TH-SI.—Day and EveningJerusalem and the Crucidxion.

MARKATTAN BRACH-S-Fire of London.

MARKATTAN BRACH-S-Fire of London. MASONIC TRUBLE-LO a. m. to 10 p. m.—Art Exhibition.

POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball

ST. GROUNDS—5—Nero, or The Fall of Rome.

TERRACE GARDES—S—Opera.

WALLACK'S—S:15—Prince Methusalem.

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#### Uneiness Notices.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

invention by the Chancellor's organ. - General a speech in Paris yesterday.

Domestic.-General Sheridan died suddenly at 10:30 p. m. from an attack of the heart trouble a born leader of men, a great soldier. from which he had suffered. - The Sioux at Standing Rock Agency showed signs of dissension respecting the proposed treaty. - Ex-Mayor Vroom was chosen as United States District-Attorney of New-Jersey. === Ex-Governor Parter, of Indiana, reiterated his determination not to be a candidate.

City and Suburban .- Robert Garrett, ex-president of the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad, seriously ill at the Brevoort House. - Preparations for the reception to Mr. Blaine and the great parade in his honor nearly finished. - Two more arrests were made in connection with the Brooklyn Navy Yard investigations. - The Brooklyn Cross-Town Railroad was tied up, and the striking drivers and conductors came into frequent collision with the police; several arrests were made. Considerable damage was done in the city and suburbs by the storm of Saturday night. which was especially severe on Long Island. The bodies of the victims of the Bowery fire The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Cloudy; light local rains followed by fair and somewhat cooler weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 74; average, 80.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address bring changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

be a break to-day in the apparently solid front paign of 1840 reverted to the early struggles which the Sioux Indians have maintained in the negotiations for the purchase of a part of their big reservation. That the necessary three-fourths vote will be secured, however, licanism means to-day; what it is that Dewhat has happened thus far does not render probable. The Indians should have full freedom in the matter, and there should be no ground for any complaint of unfair dealing or coercion.

Ex-Governor Porter's decision not to enter the lists as a candidate for the nomination for Governor in Indiana seems to be irrevocable. His speech on Saturday night must settle the matter finally. In view of his previous declarations, he believes that he cannot, as an honorable man, yield to the pressure that is being put upon him. There is no lack of men to choose a candidate from, and a ticket can easily be named that will help take Indiana out of the list of doubtful States this year.

There is no indefiniteness about the way in which ex-Lieutenant-Governor Cumback talks on the political situation, as reported by our correspondent in Indianapolis. Mr. Cumback has recently returned from the Pacific Coast, where he kept his eyes open and observed the signs of the times. He discovered unmistakable indications of the strong set of the current in favor of Harrison and Morton. The free-wool matter alone is sufficient to decide the election in favor of the party of protection, and the 7,000 majority which Oregon recently gave for the Republican ticket he looks to see increased in November to 10,000.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory decision of the New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals on tem, in the Civil Service, in the conduct of the constitutionality of the License-Option law. one rather important point in the law is yet to be passed on. That is the portion relating to liquor-selling on Sunday, for which the penalty is very severe. The matter will soon be in shape for presentation to the highest court, as the case of a Jersey City saloon-keeper, who is charged with violating the Sunday provisions of the law, is now pending before Judge Garrison. Conviction means the forfeiture of the defendant's license for a year, and a fine may also be imposed in the discretion of the court. There is no reason for believing that on appeal the court of last resort would not uphold this as well as the more essential parts of the law.

The effect which the putting of salt on the free list would have on the important salt industry in this State is described to-day in a letter from Warsaw, elsewhere printed. That effect would be the rain of the salt business, as on account of the lower wages paid in England the English manufacturers would be able to drive the domestic salt-makers out of business. The fallacy of the contention that a duty is a tax which the consumer must pay- | that has never been swaved by moral issues. | exceed \$300 per capita for the patients pro- Emin is well known in the Soudan, it seems im-

one of the stock assertions of the Free Traders -is plainly shown in the case of salt by the facts and figures given to our correspondent by men familiar with the production of this necessary of life. The situation is fully appreciated by the men employed in this industry, who have no sympathy with the movement which seeks to deprive them of their

**展院的理解的事件的程序的证据** THE DEATH OF SHERIDAN.

The thoughtful spectator of a procession of the soldiers of the War for the Union is soon struck by the fact that many of them are old men. He begins to realize that a whole generation of men has been born and has passed away since the surrender at Appointtox. We are reminded of it to-day in chronicling the unexpected news that General Sheridan, the dashing cavalry leader of the Union Army. the incarnation of youthful featlessness and impetuesity, who made the wild charge of Mission Ridge, when he was but thirty-two, is dead,-in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He follows not long after his great commander and friend, Grant, and a splendid line of brave leaders. Our heroes are gathering fast on the other side.

Sheridan was born to be a cavalry fighter. No soldier in our history has ever displayed such qualities, or made this arm of the service so brilliantly useful. The changes of modern warfare had deprived the cavalry of much of its old effectiveness. Improvements in arms and ammunition had rendered it far less practicable to turn the scale of battle with a single charge of horsemen than it once was. The cavalry had sunk into a position of inferierity to the other branches of the army up to the time that Sheridan's genius was allowed to assert itself. He soon showed what it could do in cutting off the enemy's sources of supplies, in devastating great tracts of country so as to cripple his opponents, and in dealing sledge-hammer blows in battle at critical moments. It is not easy to divide up the glory of great deeds, and it is not necessary to do so when brave and generous men are ready to share it; but a large part of credit for that wonderful eleven months' campaign in Virginia, which brought the war to a close, was undoubtedly due to the flerce little fighter, who swept clean the Valley of the Shenandeah, turned the tide of battle at Winchester, cut Richmond off from its supplies, and bore everywhere that restless, fearless, audacious part that made him chief among the picturesque figures of the war.

He was, and will remain, one of the great heroes of that conflict. He had every quality Foreign .- Prince Bismarck's alleged report to that in a soldier appeals to the popular imagi-Emperor William on the marriage of Princess Vic- nation. Yet it would be a great injustice to toria and Prince Alexander is pronounced pure class him with mere fighters-men who have courage and nothing more. His success in Eudes, an ex-Communist, fell dead while making planning and executing extensive and dangerous movements, and the nature of his influence over his army, proved him to be emphatically

It is not his least claim to the admiration of the American people that he positively discountenanced the suggestion of his name as a candidate for the Presidency. He had the shrewdness to know that neither his temperament nor his training fitted him for civic position, and that he would imperil his fame by undertaking it. He leaves behind him now a renown that is complete and without blemish -a name that will always be gratefully remembered by his countrymen.

## ENGERALD HARDING

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARTIES. There are thousands of young voters in every State who have been born since the Emancipation Proclamation and the closing battles of the war. They are not influenced by the proud record of the party which freed the slaves and were buried. === A negro fatally stabbed a morials of a Democracy that remained decade that a new generation has been born and has sination and the Reconstruction period. In accustomed to refer to war times and antibetween the Federalists and Jefferson's party. reformer. To them a party record is ancient political bistory. They require to be told what Repub-

mocraev stands for; and what are the essen-

tial differences between parties.

The most comprehensive reply that can be made to such inquiries is this: the Republican party desires more legislation on constructive issues of National reform and progress, whereas the Democratic party wants less of it. The man who believes that political government should be an active, creative and reforming agency, developing and diversifying the conditions of industry, fostering the best interests ence upon the progress of National civilization is by the constitution of his mind a Republican. The man who complains that the Nation is already governed too much, or asserts that the world's exchanges should be allowed to regulate themselves in accordance with the conditions of demand and supply, or deprecates activity in the direction of social or political reform, is by nature a Democrat. The Republican demands the maintenance of the protective system by which home manufactures have been multiplied, the country rendered independent in its industrial activities, remunerative employment given to diverse classes of population and the general welfare promoted. The Democrat wants as little as possible of this constructive legislation, and is convinced that a tariff has done in the long run more harm than good and should be gradually repealed. The Republican, when he finds something wrong in the educational sysprisons, in the administration of government, or in the conditions of suffrage, seeks a remedy in legislation. The Democrat prefers to say that evils will either right themselves if left alone, or else that nine-tenths of the lawmaking does more harm than good. One believes in a free use of the creative and referming agencies of government. The other wants as little new legislation as possible, and aims to undo much that has been well done.

This fundamental difference between American political parties exists now as it has in the past. The Democratic party is opposed to-day to constructive legislation on behalf of American industries as it was fifty years ago. It antagonizes Civil Service reform and remedial legislation of any kind, from a Ballot-Reform generally admitted. The question of expediact in New-York to a Temperance law in New-Jersey, Michigan or Kansas, precisely as it once obstructed the anti-slavery agitation, the constitutional amendments, the resumption of specie payments, or legislation for the vigorous prosecution of the war. In nearly every Northern State it has been the unswerving opponent of the restriction of the liquor traffic and the suppression of the drink evil. It is a party

and has never favored creative or progressive legislation.

The Republican party believes in government for American interests, in legislation for American industries, and in practical reforms in State and Nation. It demands the maintenance of that splendid triumph of creative legislation-the Protective Tariff-which the free-trade Democracy is striving to repeal and destroy. In States where Prohibition amendments have been carried or high-license laws passed it has been on the side of temperance and the best interests of the American home. progressive in American civilization.

THE QUESTION OF PERSONAL HONESTY Do Mr. Curtis, Mr. Everett and their associates in professional reforming realize what it means to the great majority of voters when President Cleveland is recommended by persons who profess to seek true reform and good government; recommended in most fulsome phrases as a faithful public officer and a genuine reformer; and yet not the slightest attempt is made by them to meet or to explain the indictment which his own bad appointments have framed against him? It would be a very different matter if these would-be leaders declared their adherence to Mr. Cleveland because, in spite of incapacity as an Executive and want of sincerity as a reformer, he was nevertheless the representative of free trade. But these pretended reformers continue to beslaver Mr. Cleveland with endless praises as a reformer, though not one of them dares to discuss his record with candor.

The most obvious result of this state of things is that the pretended leaders of Civil honest citizens, and despised no longer as cranks or impracticable theorists, but as dis- ago. honest men who intentionally and persistently lie to the public. That popular impression, if it does the greatest injustice, can in no way be removed by parrot-like reiteration of the claim that the President has tried to do his best. For plain citizens are not so ignorant as to overlook the fact that President Cleveland, in cases with which all are familiar, has refused to keep his most explicit pledges; has appointed persons of vile character after investigation had placed their record before him, and has repeatedly reappointed such persons after their rejection for cause; has removed thousands of excellent and faithful officials in order to pack the public service with unscrupulous party workers: has refused to enforce against offensive partisans who were Democrats the rules and the orders which he used as pretexts for the dismissal of Republicans; has retained close about him men notoriously corrupt, whose presence in places of trust is a disgrace to the country. These and other facts the plain citizens do not forget, and they know that Mr. Curtis

and his associates cannot forget them. Yet the assertion is reiterated, day after day, by pretended leaders in reform, that Mr. Cleveland has been honest and faithful, and has done what he could to reform the public service. If these assertions convince the public that those who make them are personally dishonest, that is the least important consequence. It is far more important that honest citizens are apt to believe Civil Service reform itself

a dishonest sham. If the men who profess to know most about that reform, and to have it most at heart, find in Mr. Cleveland its fitting and worthy representative, the plain voter is likely to judge of the so-called reform by this concrete illustraof the entire Civil Service as Mr. Cleveland's gions as yet little settled. personal machine, openly defying his rules and orders in its efforts to secure his nomination saved the Union, nor by the shameful me- and election, shamelessly selecting trained election swindlers for places of profit because man with whom he had quarrelled in Newark. after decade in pusillanimous alliance with they can help to defeat the will of honest votslave-owners, and finally pronounced the war ers, accepting jail-birds, drunkards, wiferespecting the living issues of politics and the because they are effective Democratic workactual distinctions between parties. It is most ers, elevating to the Supreme Bench an orignecessary and important for Republican orators | inal secessionist and a copperhead, rewarding and journals in this campaign to remember thousands of disloyal men for their conspicnous disloyalty, and crowding the public sergrown into citizenship since Lincoln's assas- vice in Southern States with the very men who have stolen electoral and Congressional votes every audience and in every constituency of by fraud and crime. If Civil Service reform readers younger voters will be found who are means that, it is the most infamous cheat of the age. Yet that is exactly what it does mean, The latest reports indicate that there may slavery days very much as veterans of the cam- if Mr. Curtis and his associates are to be believed when they call Mr. Cleveland a sincere

## THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

In the recently issued fifteenth annual report of the State Charities Aid Society of New-York considerable space is given to a consideration of the important question of the care and custody of the insane. As the result of a long series of exhaustive investigations the Society is convinced that the State can do far better by the pauper and indigent insane than the counties. Accordingly, last winter, as our readers will remember, a bill embodying the society's conclusions and drafted by Theodore W. Dwight, one of its members, was of the people and exerting a beneficent influ- introduced in the Legislature. Although this measure never got out of committee in the Senate, and was reported in the Assembly merely "for consideration," it was opposed for the most part solely on grounds of expediency. The chief point made against it was not that it was wrong in principle, but that although right in principle, its passage would work injustice to some of the counties that at present take care of their own insane and would take too much money from the pockets of the tax-

On the other hand, the measure was strongly the State, the medical publications, the New-York State Medical Society and other representative medical bodies, the State Commissioner of Lunacy and the superintendents of champions. The State Board of Charities has bers of the Board have expressed themselves in its favor, and only one has opposed it. Ontside of New-York the sentiment in favor of the State system is overwhelming. The society sent out forty-two letters addressed to the corresponding secretaries of the National have been received, of which the report says: "Of these all but six represent the most enlightened public sentiment of their respective States to be decidedly in favor of State care of the insane."

The report states the course of the Legislature on the bill, examines the criticisms that have been passed upon it, and briefly presents the arguments relied upon for its ultimate success. As an abstract proposition the superiority of the State to the county system is pretty ency remains. In the nineteen counties from which it is proposed to remove the insane much money has been spent on buildings for the accommodation of such patients. The society holds that all except one of these structures could be utilized for poor-house or for hospital purposes. Do the nineteen counties agree to this? Again, the bill provides for the erection of a number of buildings to cost "not to

posed to be accommodated." That is to say, a cottage designed for twenty patients is to be built for \$6,000. Do those who are familiar with the actual cost of the public buildings of this State regard these figures as high enough? The bill will be reintroduced at Albany next winter, and will be pressed more earnestly than ever. In the meantime, a full discussion of the subject in all that it involves is eminently desirable in order that our legislators may make no mistake in regard to the attitude of the people. Insanity is in some respects the most terrible of afflictions. The State, therefore, It represents what is most characteristic and should pursue the wisest and most beneficent policy in its treatment of the pauper and indigent insane.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. Wall Street is discounting the large crops which are expected to be harvested within the next few months. At the same time the Produce Exchange is discounting the expected short crops abroad. Within the past week the tidings as to foreign crops have been decidedly unfavorable, while information until the last day or two in regard to home crops has been encouraging. The latest advices regarding corn are eminently cheering, though an untimely frost may yet kill many hopes before the harvest. But within the past day or two much more unfavorable reports have received as to spring wheat and which have sustained some in-As these latest dispatches came just in time to help a great speculation now in progress, it is safe to wait for further information before concluding that the yield of spring wheat is to be materially reduced, or that injury to oats in shock has been extensive. The later adverse news about cotton, too, comes to help those who have put up the price to 11 cents for middling uplands, and may prove exaggerated. But with all reasonable Service reform come to be heartily despised by allowance, it may be said that prospects on the whole are not quite so bright as they were a week

Stocks have lifted 83 cents per share, and for eign buying is still named as a principal cause. per share for the entire list, though the American public has nothing to do with the movement, which is still confined to speculators here and buyers have rightly judged the future, they have many millions, which Americans will be glad to buy back at an advance hereafter; if not, the ultimate profit will be found on the other side. Railroad earnings continue large, a few roads showing small gains for the fourth week of July, and the Northern Pacific a large gain, while seventy-three roads for the third week show gains averaging 4.72 per cent, or about the increase in mileage. These comparisons need interpretation. Whether operating expenses have generally increased, or the railroads have been spending extra sums in repairs and improvements, cannot in all cases be deter-But the comparison of gross and net earnings for the first half of 1888, on the New-York Central, Fennsylvania, Eric, Lake Shore and Michigan Central, prepared by "The Financial Chronicle," gives the following results:

Gross Earnings. Expenses. Net Earnings 871,432,506 849,220,995 822,211,51: 622,211,511 1887 . . 69,548,690 1880 . . 60,989,507 40 997 213 23, 320, 847 41,370,645

Here it appears that the aggregate traffic of these roads, which represent by their connections the traffic of a large share of the entire railroad system, has been 2.4 per cent larger than last year, and nearly 15 per cent larger than in 1886. The aggregate tonnage has not increased; the charges have. But the expenses have been 6.5 per cent larger than last year and 19 per cent larger than in 1886. In consequence, the net earnings per cent, though larger than in 1886. have the cream of the traffic, and their gains are tion. According to Messrs. Curtis & Co., not balanced, as those of many roads are, by Apostles of Reform, it means the organization largely increased mileage constructed through re-

returns would indicate a valuation of property not materially below that of a year ago. But they are not at peace, and their strife grows more hurtful, if not more noisy. It will be settled in time, but recent legislation has made a satisfactory restoration of rates more difficult than it has been a failure. They are in quest of information beaters and blackguards for places of honor at any previous period of warfare. With really been called to the chair of philology in the University of Athens, Greece. the latter half of the year will doubtless prove satisfactory, but the industrial movement and the crops are both somewhat uncertain as yet.

There have been more favorable advices during the past week about the iron interest, and better prices are reported at Pittsburg. But quotations of Southern from in Eastern markets are a shade lower than before, and sales of steel rails are now made at prices equal to \$29 at Eastern mills, which is \$1 lower. The improved feeling seems as yet to mean little more than this: that stocks unsold of some kinds of iron have been reduced, though stocks of other kinds have increased. A broader improvement will be most gladly welcomed when it appears. Of the woollen manufacture the best that can yet be said is that there has been no further depression in the price of wool since July 1, but the unwillingness of farmers to sell is the cause rather than any increased activity of buyers. The cotton manufacture is undisturbed, and Northern spinners' takings for the past eleven months have been 130,000 bales, or nearly 8 per cent, larger than for the same time last year.

Foreign trade does not improve, imports declining but exports still more. Frequent reports of large grain buying for export contrast with returns showing that for four weeks of July exports of flour and corn from Atlantic ports were about the same as last year, while exports of wheat were only 1,915,836 bushels against 10,872,490 for the same weeks last year. Exchanges continue to show a smaller volume of business than last year, especially for the last week, which includes monthly payments. In July the decrease was 5.6 per cent, with no considerable difference in stock transactions at New-York to explain its Many interior cities have gained, but the decrease at New-York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco more than balances all gains. No doubt the gradual transfer of business from old to new points, under the operation of the Interstate indorsed. Most of the leading newspapers of Commerce bill, is an important feature of the

The Hill campaign button has made its appearance. Pending the pleasure of seeing one of them. our guess is that the design on the button is a all the State insane asylums were among its peanut rampant, with a view of a section of the Aqueduct in the background. The Grace button not as a body been heard from. But four mem- has not yet been put upon the market-but then, the campaign is young yet. It is a little unfortunate for the Governor that just as the Hill button makes its debut the United Labor party takes occasion formally to go back upon him.

The Senate has required several months of persistent coaching from THE TRIBUNE, but it Conference of Charities. Thirty-two replies has finally taken up in carnest the various questions of Canadian aggression discussed in these columns. Let it persevere in the exhaustive investigation which it has ordered and American interests will be first intelligently studied and then adequately protected.

> "The London Times" on July 23 published a dispatch from Suakim stating that Soudanese soldiers, pilgrims and traders from Khartoum confirmed the reports about the mysterious White Pacha, of the Rahr-Chazel. The Mahdi's forces in Durfour had been defeated and there were dissensions among the dervishes, and the revolt against him was spreading rapidly in the regions west of the White Nile. The White Pacha was described as having a force of Turks or foreigners and as acting in concert with the chief of Darfour. The term "Turk" is applied indiscriminately in the Soudan to the Egyptian garrisons and to foreigners. It would naturally be used in connection with Stanley's force. The White Pacha must be either Stanley or Emin, for there is no other European in that quarter of Africa. As

probable that any mystery could be made of his movements; nor is there any reasonable method of accounting for his presence with an armed force in the Bahr-Ghazel region. Stanley if his progress castward had been blocked would inevitably have gone northward toward the Bahr-Ghazel

Dr. Storrs has set an example of falseness to principle and of slavery to party which, if it shall have any effect, will do more to promote corrupt politics and bad citizonship than all his preaching can do to counteract those influences.—(New-York World.

Our neighbor will pardon us for reminding it " in the interest of precise and exact truth" that it has disclaimed any desire to be abusive in this campaign. From a purely partisan point of view we shall be pleased to have it continue its assaults upon Dr. Storrs. Ill-tempered flings at that distinguished and eloquent clergyman will help next fall to swell the Republican majority wherever he is known and honored.

A prominent Democrat in this city remarked to a friend the other day: "Free Trade be hanged; we can't afford to let the voters think that's our issue; we can't afford to run the cam-paign on that. Wait until you see Cleveland's letter of acceptance. That's what we'll run the campaign on; but it's a long time coming, and that Free-Trade message of his has played the mischief with us already." That's it! Some of the leaders, who look more to the spoils than to an outlined policy, have begun to feel apprehensive of the "Cleveland, Thurman and Free-Trade" ticket, and they are growing dreadfully nervous because of Cleveland's deliberateness. patience, brethren! Daniel is engaged upon a letter which will be given to the typewriter in a few days, and the President may give his workers something upon which they may hedge.

Two weeks have passed since President Cleveland was pilloried in THE TRIBUNE and Extra No. 100 as the "Tattooed Man" and no Democratic organ has yet undertaken to defend him. Is the case so hopeless that not even a pettifogging editor is willing to look at it?

It can be said with truth that General Boulanger has at last reached his proper level. The capacious maw of obscurity now awaits him.

To the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Greeting: The British Government has despeculators or investors abroad. If European cided to grant a subsidy of \$300,000 a year for a monthly steamship service between Vancouver taken the ownership of railroad property worth and Hong Kong, by way of Yokohama. This is a blow at both the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Line.

In appointing the new Aqueduct Commissioners Mayor Hewitt said that he regarded the duty as the most important of his administration. It is to be hoped that Messrs. Duane, Howe, Tucker and the most important acts, or series of acts, of their lives. In order to meet the public expectation, which is high, they must, for one thing, act on the Mayor's suggestion and "absolutely divorce themselves from all party patronage." prevailed in the appointments to the extent that the Mayor had to choose two Republicans and two Democrats; but there all politics in connection with cliffe, of London, England, a prominent lay worker the Aqueduct ought to end.

### PERSONAL.

The rooms occupied by the German Emperor at Peterhof are known as formerly belonging to the Grand Duchess Olga Nicholaevna, afterward Queen of Wurtemburg. They are in every detail just as they were left by the Empress Catherine, every article of furniture having been carefully preserved, the silk bangings and the coverings of chairs, etc., having, when absolutely necessary, been replaced by fac-similes. The rooms are small and few in number, but extremely rich and harmonious. The lefty double mirror which stands in front of the Emperor's bed is framed in the finest old Dreaden, and the innumerable folict articles ranged on its projecting tiers are of the same material and date. Nearly tiers are of the same material and date. Nearly every room contains an Old English "Grandfather's" every room contains a hangings and the coverings of chairs, etc., having,

The Rev. Dr. Dorchester, the eminent temperance advocate, has been invited to take a conspicuous part in the international temperance conference that is to be held in connection with the centennial celebration at Melbourne, Australia, in November.

Professor L. D. Ventura, of Boston, well known as a public reader and teacher of Italian and French, has

Governor Marble, of Maine, went last week to visit

the Passamaquoddy Indians. Senator Hale's wife and children have returned

from Europe to their home at Ellsworth, Maine. Bartley Campbell was a failure as a newspaper re-

porter, it is said, because he would let his imagination run away with his facts, and frequent libel suits were the consequence.

Speaking of Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the American whistler, "The Saturday Review" of London remarks that many people have been asked out to hear her, regarding the whole thing as a joke, and have come away in simple wonder at the unlooked-for display of her powers. They have found her a sound musician and a subtle mistress of her particular art. They have found that, through her special medium, she could fill Covent Garden with ecstatic trills or sink into the softest whispered notes the execution of which only years of rehearsal could achieve. It may be only years of rehearsal could achieve. It may be difficult to conceive a whistling prima donna; but the fact is that whistling as a fine art is worthy of attentive study. Those who have once heard Mrs. Alice Shaw cannot fail to realize that, if whistling were cultivated as a fine art by those who, in addition to musical endowment, have strength of vocal chord, a high-roofed palate, and a flexible buccal aperture, they might be trained to take part in a concert, as of many clarionets, with an effect more thrilling than the most exquisite instrumental music has ever conjured up, and which, from its novelty alone, would be more surprising than any concert hitherto heard, whether instrumental or vocal.

Wait Whitman calls his present aliment war-

Walt Whitman calls his present allment paralysis. He says: "It came immediately after the war. I was filled with emotion, with excitement, hope and energy then. I thought all America was going to the bad. It has visited me six or seven times since, leaving me each time a little weaker and times since, leaving the each time a little shakier. This time has been a pretty bad one—as bad as any of them. And then old age and—and infirmities all make me a little weaker. I have been a prisoner in this room for six weeks, but we think we are going to make a little raily."

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Martin Farquhar Tupper has just been celebrating his seventy-eighth birthday. Isn't this rather rough on the gentleman who casually remarked that sweet singers whom the gods love die young?

In the Same Predicament.—Kirby-Lend me a fiver, will you, old boy! I'm clean broke.

Moxey-That's a pretty good ring you wear. Why don't you hock it!

Kirby-Couldn't, you know. It's a souvenir of a deceased brother.

Moxey-Well, my money is a souvenir of a deceased father. Day-day, old fel.

And he walks off.—(Time.

"A Sloping Bookcase" is the title of an article contributed to "The Writer." A sloping bookcase is not really a great popular want. But there is a wide spread demand for some device that will prevent books from sloping from the bookcase. P. S.-If this

paragraph should meet the eye of any person addicted

to the habit of permanently clinging to borrowed books, we may remark that all writers on the minor ethics agree that August is a capital month in which to turn over a new leaf. to turn over a new leaf.

This is how "The Saloon Journal" of this city views it: "The High-License and Local Option law in New-Jersey has been declared constitutional by the highest judicial tribunal of that State. "The Evening Post" is right. The only way to remove the effect of that perhiclous and tyrannical law is by the election of a Democratic Legislature. And so it is in every state of the Union. The Democratic party and Democratic law-makers alone are the friends of the people and make no class distinctions. The same right which a man has to abstain from drinking or eating that which he does not want should protect the man with opposite desire to enjey what is conductive to his health and comfort. It is about time that this disgraceful crusade against the Eberty of the citizen should be trushed, and there is no more efficient way than for the friends of liberty and the chemics of sumptuous legislation to raily around the Democratic standard."

Some one has been circulating a malicious report

Some one has been circulating a malicious report that Bishop John A. Paddeck, of Washington Territory. for many years the beloved rector of St. Peter's, Brooklyn, who is now visiting England, has been aping

English manners by signing his name "John A. Washington Ty." Of course the report is a pure fabrication.

alive or dressed. Not being "up" on current literature he was rather surprised to receive a postal the next day, on which was written: "The Quick or the Dead?"—(Springfield Republican.

How does that old abolitionist, General Clinton R Fisk, relish being placed on a ticket with a man who, while admitting that he has been a rebel, a slave owner and a fire-cating Democrat, thanks God that he has never been a Republican !

AN AUGUST REVERIE.

Lying supine on the soft, matted grasses,
Gazing up lazily into the blue
Of the sky, when the wandering wind as it passes
Opens the branches for me to look through,
Idly I ponder, and ponder, and ponder.
Thinking of nothing, yet happy and free;
Careizes of everything, Idly I wonder
At the immensity opened to me.
Looking up, listiessly, thoughtlessly dreaming,
Mind a vacuity, ille full of joy,
All the dull world seems with happiness teeming,
With nothing to worry, or fret, or annoy.

It.

Earth seems a paradise. Why should I trouble
Or toil to win Heaven? Why, Heaven is here!
Fortune is worthless, and Fame but a bubble;
I scorp them both, looking into the clear
Deep blue of the sky, while the wild bees are humming
Above and around me in harmony deep,
And over the meadows the breezes are coming
To fan me, and soothe me, and full me to sleep,
This, this is happiness, perfect, unmeasured;
Long shall this day without blemish or fleck
Stay in my memory, lovingly treasured—
Lord! There's a wasp down the back of my neckt
—(Journal of Education,

An Ohio Democratic editor wrote an article the other day to which he gave the title, "The Democrate Party; Its Rank on the Scroll of Fame." But through some blunder in the composing room it was set up, "The Democratic Party; it's rank." Thus that truth is mighty and will prevail.

Long Branch has a vital element of prosperty in her magnificent ocean drive. Year by year it is being encrosched upon by the sea. From 100 to 200 feet of the binfs have been washed away within the recollections of citzens not yet old. The merely a question of years when what is now Ocean-ave, will be washed by the waves. Common sense and the right of self-preservation demand that the binfs be protected.—(Long Branch News.

Philadelphia is to have an animal hospital, in which all animals but men will be treated.

A Chicago dead beat is said to be making a hand-some living now by advertising for a wife and requi-ing all applicants to inclose stamp for reply. His mall-has to be sent up in a wheelbarrow.—(Burlington Free Press.

CHRISTIAN WORK AT NORTHFIELD.

MR. MOODY AND THE PILGRIMS WHO JOURNEY TO HEAR HIM.

Northfield, Aug. 5 .- The annual pilgrimage of Chris Northfield, Aug. 5.—The annual plignings of Chris-tian people from all over this country—and the world for that matter—to this Mecca of Biblical knowledge and spiritual uplifting, began on the first day of this month, and will continue for some days to come, as this convocation of Christian workers has become an established institution. It is here that the ever fresh and invigorating evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, is seen at his best. This is the sixth annual conference of ministerial and lay workers, and the indications are that it will be much larger than any of its Every building of the seminary is Scott will enter upon and pursue their duties with a like conviction that they are performing one of a like conviction that they are performing one of their taxed to their utmost, and still every train brings

others, with the tidings that more are " on the way." Among the missionary workers already here are the Rev. Edward Chester, M. D., who has spent twentyeight years under the American Board in the Madura mission in Southern Ind a; the Rev. Dr. J. Hudson Taylor, of England, better known as the bishop of the remarkable Inland China mission; Reginald Rad in the missionary field; Mrs. J. N. Cushing, of Bur-mah, and Miss Hanse, from Natal, South Africa Na denominational lines are outlined here, and this is consequently, a very happy theological family, and the brethren seem to dwell in delightful unity. But no matter who comes, the people insist on Ma.

Moody's preaching, and they nover tire of hearing him, for no matter how loaded he may be with outside pressure, he is always bright, fresh and vigorous on the platform, for he discards the pulpit and has something new to say every time. His short, pithy sense tences drive home his thoughts, which are clinched by day life. He is never dull and dreary, and manages

day life. He is never duli and dreary, and manages, to impress other speakers with the idea that when they have made their point they must stop.

To-day has been rien in spiritual things, and the big hall has been packed, for the people have come in from miles around, augmenting the large number already here. Messrs, Sankey, Stobbins, Towner and others have sung inspiring solos in connection with the preaching services. In the morning Mr. Moody preached, and was followed by Evangelist Hartzler, who came last evening from Philadelphia to remain a few days, while Eishop Tayior spoke of his work in India in the afternoon, and C. H. Veatman, who has done such excellent work at ocuan Grove, spoke particularly to the young men in the evening.

A DECISION IN FAVOR OF A LIBRETTIST. St. Paul, Aug. 5 (Special).-In October, 1887, Oscar

Weil, the opera librettist, sued W. H. Foster, manager of the Boston Ideals. An amended complaint was filed in January. The suit is to recover royalties on the adaptation of Donizetti's opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment," which the Boston Ideals have been singing for several seasons. Judge Kelly, of the Dis-trict Court of St. Paul, has just filed a decision in the case. Well in his complaint stated that he was the owner of the adaptation, having made it from the original French under a contract with Foster by which the latter was to pay \$500 for the work, \$200 to be paid as soon as the libretto was ready and the balance as royalties at the rate of \$10 for each performance given by Foster or under his management. The suit was brought to recover the revalties on seventeen the suit was taken by deposition in the office of the plaintiff's attorneys in this city. Foster, in his deposition, stated that he made a contract with Weil to prepare a new version of the opera, to change it from two acts to three and to make some alterations in the music. No facts were brought forward, how-ever, to show that the royalties claimed had been paid, and Judge Kelly, in his decision, declares that well is entitled to judgment aganst Foster for the full amount.

AMERICAN BOARD PRACTICALLY APPROVED Boston, Aug. 5 (Special).-The treasurer of the American Board made up the accounts for eleven months of the fiscal year which closed with July. The comparison with the record of last year," says "The Journal," "is encouraging. It proves con-clusively that there has been no material withholding of contributions from the management in consequence of the attitude of the Board toward those candidates for mission service who hold the new views on the subject of future probation. The receipts for the eleven months ending with July, 1887, were \$397. of 205. Those for the same months of 1885 were \$479,757 79. The contributions from the Boston churches are all in for the year, and they show a falling off compared with the previous year of about \$2,700. But Boston has a larger proportion of critics of the Prudential Committee of the Board than any other locality. Several churches where a falling off might have been expected have given more this year than they did last year."

A SITE FOR A NEW CHAPEL. Philadelphia, Aug. 5 (Special).-Colonel Bennett has given to the Arch Street Church a lot, 121.3 by 235 feet, at Fifty-third and Chestnut sts., on which to build a chapel.

PLAYS OUTDOORS AT WISSAHICKON INN. Philadelphia, Aug. 5 (Special).—In the two last weeks of this month theatricals will be given on the lawn at Wissahickon Inn. The first performance will be on August 16, when "As you like it " will

TO MAKE WAR ON WOODEN BUILDINGS. Philadelphia, Aug. 5 (Special).—There is a war here against frame buildings, and the Citizens' Municipal Complaint Committee will attempt to have all such structures torn down that have been built conwary to

GREAT CHANGES WROUGHT IN PRICES.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. We beg leave to remind our Democratic friends ence more that the price of whiskey has been quadrupled and that of clothing quartered by the Republican parts in the last twenty or twenty-five years.

HIS OPPORTUNITY SLIPPING AWAY. From The Lincoin (Neb.) Journal.

He jests at sears who never felt a wound, and he veroes pension bills who never saw a war. Mr. Cleve vetoes pension bills who never saw a war. Mr. Cleve land should veto like thunder until March next, as he won't have the opportunity thereafter.

NOT PERNICIOUSLY ACTIVE JUST NOW.

From The Detroit Tribune.

There is one Democratic chieftain in Indiana who deeply regrets that circumstances over which he has no control will prevent him from taking an active part in the campaign. His name is Sim Coy and for the sake of his family we refrain from giving his postoffice address.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS NOWHERE.

In the first place Bishop Paddock is a good loyal American with no Angiomania about him, and in the second place he is not a foel.

A Springfield marketman sent an order to a farmer in a neighboring town for some chickens, but neglected to state whether the fowls should be shipped.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A Washington correspondent says Mr. Cleveland will delegate his cabinet of officers and other official will delegate his cabinet of a hangers ord about the Capital to make stump speeche in vindication of his Administration. What a speech in vindication of his capital to make stump speech in vindication of his Administration. What a speech in vindication of his Administration.